THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1776. [NUMBER 1737.]

THE NEW-YORK GENERAL JOURNAL; OR, THE GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Containing the freshest ADVICES, *both* FOREIGN *and* DOMESTIC.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE COFFEE-HOUSE.

PRICE CURRENT, in NEW-YORK.

Wheat per Bushel	8/	9d	Beef per Barrel	45/	0
Flour	16	0	Pork	4	0
Brown Bread	22	6	Salt	4	6
West-India Rum	3	0	India tea,		
New-England do.	3	0	Chocol. per Doz.	42	0
Muscov. Sugar	64	0	Bees Wax	1	3
Single refin'd ditto	1	3	Indian Corn per Bush.	3	0
Molasses	2	9	Wood	30 to 40	0

High-Water at New-York, and Sun's Rising and Setting, till Thursday next.

D's	Age.	High Water.	rises ☉ H.	M.	sets ☉ H.	
Thursday	●	9	after 5	22	before 7	This day.
Friday	1	10	5	21	7	
Saturday	2	11	5	20	7	● New
Sunday	3	12	5	19	7	
Monday	4	1	5	17	7	
Tuesday	5	2	5	16	7	
Wednesday	6	3	5	15	7	

Days 13 Hours 16 min. the 18th.

Mr. HOLT,

If you are that true friend to temporal and religious liberty, that your publications pronounce you, I trust you will give the following a place in your paper.

To the INDEPENDENT WHIG.

SIR,

YOU seem to be a person of a benevolent disposition, and possessed of a mind formed for promoting the universal happiness of all mankind; and whoever is really of this character, will undoubtedly gain the approbation of his God, and deserve the thanks of his fellow men. Among your observations on *Common Sense*, in the third letter published in Mr. Holt's paper, you chiefly dwell on religious matters; I beg leave to inform you, that I think you had not fully considered the subject, or were in some points materially mistaken. Your idea of an universal toleration, or rather of a general establishment of all sectaries, that mean to worship the true God; I highly approve of, provided they take to and support such a visible church, as shall give no just cause of offence, either in a religious or political light. When I contemplate the great energy that formed me, and every thing around me, I shrink into myself and wonder at humanity: So expanded are my religious ideas of God, that when I see and know the diversity of opinions, which prevail among men, I must think that what he has permitted is best; and that the numerous ways of worshiping him, like the various leaves on different trees, if the life of them springs from the heart, must all in a great measure prove acceptable to him. Happily for us, the christian religion has been poured down in this favoured land, in all its superior light and lustre; and may the great Jehovah, finally influence every individual to take shelter under its wings: But my charity shall not stop here, for I must suppose that every people and nation on the earth, may yet be subjects of God's mercy; and perhaps through the attonement and merits of Christ himself, in ways unknown to us, for he has "other sheep that are not of this fold;" I cannot exclude the Indian, the Hottentot, nor the Negro. [At the last word, let all America mourn! let all her sons be clad in sack-cloth, and her daughters weep tears of contrition; for this is the great sin, the mighty, the universal, the prevailing iniquity of our land; it has grown from a pigmy to a giant, so enormous in its size, that all our other crimes seem to lose their hue, and comparatively wear the forms of virtue.—In the present day, the great cry is Liberty, spiritual and temporal Liberty: I say Amen. But one cloud rises and vents its thunders, and is dispersed; a small cessation, and another storm appears more tremendous than the first; twelve years has our God been contending with us, and we are one month trembling, and the next rejoicing; still hardening ourselves Pharoah like, for fresh vengeance: But if the Lord is God, and that God is just, no lasting peace can America expect, till this child of hell, this black idol of her soul, is vomitted forth from the center of her heart, the door of her mouth, and the borders of her land.] But Sir, if our desirable state of independence in government, and the full establishment of all religions should take place; you seem to intimate that the state should leave men as it were to themselves; and suppose that the dictates of conscience would produce a sufficient defence to the prevailing customs of that part of the community, which you call the majority, so as to prevent any considerable confusion or disorder. And here I think you have made a great mistake, for I believe one century, were this to be the case, would fully prove, that there would be but little religion left for the state to take charge of. The great father of the universe, has treated his mortals on earth with an equal hand; he has given us forms, bodies, and intellects, which though not exactly equal to one another, yet such as are fittest for each one of us; and requires the due improvement of the talents bestowed, be they ten, or only one. The seeds and plants of the earth were all created and produced by him, but those most proper for the use and nourishment of man, cannot be had in any sufficient quantity without much culture, care, and pains on our part; and just so it is in religion. He first condescended to publish it from his own mouth, and with his own finger, and then left it to the care of holy men, immediately inspir'd from himself, who conveyed it to prophets, priests, kings, elders, and lastly, to the whole of God's chosen people, who were inclined to fear and serve him. When Christ appeared in the world he preached the gospel for a long time himself, and chose peculiar apostles, and disciples, who were also immediately inspired from him by the holy spirit, to hand it down to all future ages; but as these supernatural assistances ceased when that religion had made a sufficient progress, it seems to have again fallen to the care of men at large: the scripture impresses it strongly on every individual, but is silent as to who is to have the charge of it among nations and large bodies of men: As we are left in the dark respecting this matter, let us come down to the present day, and judge from the experience that seventeen centuries has afforded us; let us well consider the distractions, confusions, divisions, and persecutions it has past through under various empires, tyrannies, and hierarchies; and as we are now forming a new state, and we hope a more perfect one than the world has yet seen; religion certainly ought to be thought on, and the care of it placed in the most proper hands. The clergy, where there is such a diversity of sects, cannot possibly have any share in this matter, only over their own flocks; for in whatever part of the world clerical domination has prevailed, experience has fully proved to every unprejudiced man, that they are the most improper persons for it; and indeed even in our day, every minister of the gospel, as soon as he attaches himself to any one sect, pronounces himself a bigot of course, and must look on all others in some measure as heretical.—This assertion may, on the first view seem harsh, and, perhaps wrong, but if a solemn engagement to prefer and abide by particular tenets, modes, creeds, forms, and ceremonies; to the utter exclusion, or obstruction of all others, does not give us a tolerable definition of bigotry; I am at a loss to know what the word means. Then let us look up to that noble band of civil guardians, who are now securing our temporal rights, and intreat them to give us, an ample, full, enlarged, and generous plan of conduct in religious matters; that the honour of God may be regarded by every individual, that societies and sects may be fully secured in their religious rights, according to the dictates of their own consciences, and no one be suffered to ride predominant, or triumphant over all, or any one.

You seem to make it a matter of indifference, whether the seventh day is kept at all, provided the public take no offence at the violation of it; but I beg leave to remind you, that this is an institution absolutely enjoined by God himself to his own chosen people, and the breach of it punished with the severest tokens of his wrath; nor was it ever annulled or revoked when Christ came on earth, except a Pharasaical observance of it, which was used as a pretence for neglecting the true spirit of devotion, and thereby rendering ineffectual every moral virtue. I am no fonder of dragging men into houses of worship than you are, for the body will be but a poor sacrifice if the heart is absent. In one part of your letter, tho' on another subject, you advise us, instead of admiring the dignity of human nature, to guard against the depravity of it; here I intirely agree with you, and when the honour of God is concerned, I think we cannot be too strongly guarded; therefore I would have every sect of religion encouraged, but would also have every adult person on this Continent, be obliged to conform to some one of these sects, so far as to pay its proper dues, whether he attends the service or not; and he should be obliged to pay it to some religious society in the Colony wherein he resides, unless the case should be singular indeed, and then he might be suffered to pay it to some one in the next neighbouring Colony. If human laws, did not, in some measure, restrain and regulate religious matters, men's conduct and consciences too, would wear different aspects from what they do at present; and if they were left at large according to your plan, to keep the Sabbath or not, to belong to all religions or none at all; human depravity would soon convince both you and me, that the bulk of the common people would soon care for none, nor pay for any; and thus your minority would soon swell into a majority, for a mole-hill of sin, will quickly rise to a mountain of corruption. I hope you live in a religious and virtuous part of this country, for you seem to have a better opinion of men's consciences and manners than experience has favoured me with. Many people in the Colony where I live, are unwilling to support any religion, and will shift from one to another, for no other reason but expecting the burden may prove something lighter. Some sects will be bound by no rule, not even their own, but will gather together and promise to support their teachers voluntarily; but the latter, when they are thus catched, find by woful experience, that they must literally give their milk and wine without money and without price, and are forced in their own defence, to leave their flocks to some future novice.

I care not how many religions there may be, nor how full their establishments, but I would have every man obliged to conform to one, and also to pay his proper proportion to its support. Government must take some charge of religion, or it will finally be lost or dwindle to something worse than none. The most arbitrary states, where only one or two sects were tolerated, have ever found this absolutely necessary, then how much more so it must be, on this extended Continent, where there are such an almost infinite variety of men and opinions.

I am, Sir,

Your most humble Servant, W. B.

Mr. HOLT,

AS the means of defence, at this critical season, are of so much importance to these injured and oppressed Colonies, it gives me great pleasure to find, that so many of the Colonists, not only public bodies of men, but private persons, are so zealously engaged in the manufacture of *salt-petre* and *gun-powder*. Would to God such a zeal was still more general! But as I have not yet seen published any certain rule of judging, how far the earth proposed to be wrought upon, is impregnated with nitrous salts—as in the essay published by the Committee of Safety at Philadelphia, the writer says, "no directions can be given that will avail much;" and as it is a great pity a manufacturer should lose his labour in so good a cause, for want of having made "a judicious choice of the materials,"—I beg leave in your paper to recommend to my countrymen, who are or shall be disposed to attempt making *salt-petre*, an easy, obvious, entertaining, and, I think certain method of making an advantageous choice of materials. Take a small quantity of the earth proposed to be leach'd, put it into a small sauce pan, or porringer, pour upon it boiling hot water sufficient to cover it an inch or two; stir it well, and let it stand some time to settle. Then take a couple of slips of loose wrapping or cartridge paper, about an inch wide, dip one of them in the clear liquor, and dry it well by the fire. Then apply both the papers to a live coal, and observe the difference. The paper which was kept dry will indeed take fire, but it will very soon go out; whereas the paper that was dipped in what I'll venture to call the *dirt* TEA, will (if there be any considerable quantity of *nitrous* salts in the mould) burn in a pretty lively manner, till the whole of the paper that had been wetted, is consumed, and even somewhat more.

If the manufacturer has a number of different earths in view, and would choose the best, let him try them all in the manner above recommended; taking care to use equal quantities of earth and hot water in each vessel; and out of all let him choose that, the TEA of which makes the paper burn most briskly. Perhaps some soils might be found, the infusion of which would make paper burn with a sensible sparkling, or deflagration, and attended with an audible hissing, even before evaporation. Such a mould would be excellent to work upon and be very profitable to the manufacturer.

The directions for chooling proper materials given by Dr. *William Whiting*, Chairman, of the *salt-petre* Committee in the Massachusetts-Bay, may be useful; for, though "a bitterish, or sourish allum-like taste upon the tongue," is a very uncertain rule to proceed upon in chooling earth for such a purpose; yet I doubt not but that all manufacturers will find their advantage in chooling those earths which (according to Dr. *Whitings* directions) are "loose, light and crumbly;" since in such, not only are the nitrous salts more perfectly formed, (in consequence of a more complete putrefaction) but more easily extracted in leaching; nor is this all, but the lye will be more clear, and the *salt-petre* obtained will be less foul. After all, sure I am, there is no way so certain of discovering the quality of different kinds of earth, as examining the infusion of them, in the manner above recommended.

Since I am upon this subject, I beg leave to offer an hint or two more, that I flatter myself may be useful to such as undertake the manufacture of *salt petre*. In most of the directions I have seen published, cold water is ordered to be poured upon the earth in the *leach-tub*. This might perhaps answer tolerably well in an hot summer season, if the mould was very rich; but in winter, I confess, I should expect to obtain very little nitre from a search made with cold water; and indeed several of my friends and acquaintance, have, by using *cold water*, found themselves miserably disappointed. For my part I have always used *boiling hot* water, and as a proof of the propriety of the practice, I would refer the reader to the experiments published by Messrs. *Pryor* and *Paine*, who have acknowledged, that, by leaching their materials a second time with *boiling water*, they obtained more salt-petre than they did the first time.

Another thing I have to mention is, that if manufacturers follow the directions given by some, (tho' they will indeed get a *nitrous* salt) they will obtain no *true* salt-petre, unless by some means or other a *fixed vegetable alkali* (which is indispensable as a basis in the composition of nitre) should have got into the mould; which does not always happen, and perhaps seldom in any considerable quantity. *Nitrous* salts of all kinds will indeed flash or deflagrate on coals; but none of them are *true salt petre*, but that which is formed by a combination of the *nitrous acid* and the *fixed alkali* abovementioned. The nitrous acid, which is the grand desideratum on the present occasion, (for we have ether, pot and pearl ash enough) is the produce of putrifaction, as well as a *volatile alkali* and *calcareous earth*, with both of which it combines during the course of the putrefaction; so that in a lie, drawn from any earth whatsoever, we have no right to expect (except as is above excepted) any genuine salt-petre, but rather a *nitrous ammoniac*, and a *nitrous selenites*, from which it is absolutely necessary to discharge the volatile *alkali* and *calcareous earth*, by means of the *fixed vegetable alkali*, in order to obtain the true salt desired.

These hasty hints I send you for the present, hoping they may be of some use to the public; and, as they occur, shall probably send you some more on the same subject hereafter.

NITRIFICUS.

WILLIAMSBURG, March 19.

Extract of a letter from Savanah, in Georgia, dated February 7.

"We have now, and have had for ſome time paſt two, three and four men of war in our port, one of which is ſtationed here. Since their arrival they have not permitted any veſſels to come up to town, though this we rather believe is owing to our having refuſed them any admittance to our town to purchaſe proviſions, which it is probable may be allowed them in a few days, in which caſe we preſume they will permit all veſſels to come up that are legally cleared, but any other it is no doubt they will make a prize of. There is the Raven, Scarborough of 20 guns, Tamer 16 guns, and Cherokee men of war in our port, beſides which they have generally an armed ſchooner on the coaſt. The Scarborough of 20 guns is ſtationed here, ſhe relieved the Raven; the others were at Charleſtown, but were obliged to quit it for want of proviſions; we preſume they will return there as ſoon as they get ſupplied. At preſent there is no men of war in any of the ports of South-Carolina, they have always a pilot boat out to ſpeak veſſels."

"There was a brig ſeen off the inlet laſt Monday morning about eight o'clock, which made a ſignal for a pilot to come, but did not get one. This morning ſeveral guns were heard, off the inlet, and the beat of drums."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman belonging to this province now in London, December 23.

"It is dangerous to ſay any thing on politics. I can only inform you, that a *black cloud hangs over America.*"

WATERTOWN, April 8.

Laſt Friday ſe'nnight Capt. Jolley Allen, late a ſhopkeeper in Boſton (with ſome other Tories beſides women and children) in a ſloop, ran a'hore on the back of Cape Cod, thinking they had got into the harbour of Halifax. This is a valuable prize, being laden with piece goods and ſome caſh.

By letters from Cork, dated December 23, we are informed that the Marquis of Rockingham tranſport, that ſailed from Portſmouth, with the 32d regiment on board, was wrecked between Cork and Kinſale the 22d, when Lieut. Marſh, Enſign Sandiman, the Captain of the ſhip, all the crew, except four, with all the women and children, and upwards of an hundred ſoldiers, were drowned. [*At Lord North's expence*]

We hear, That on Wedneſday laſt the Rev. Preſident, Fellows and Overſeers of Harvard College, waited on his Excellency General *Waſhington*, with an *Addreſs*, conferring on him the Degree of *Doctor of Laws*.

NEWPORT, April 8.

Laſt Wedneſday night three negroes, from this town, went on board the men of war lying in our road. 'Tis ſuppoſed that all the negroes fled on board thoſe ſhips will be ſold in the Weſt-Indies in a very ſhort time.

Laſt Friday the miniſterial fleet went a little without the mouth of our harbour, and in the evening they all returned and anchored between Gould Iſland and Coddington's Point, except the Glaſgow of 24 guns, and a ſmall tender, which kept out all night.—As ſoon as it was light the next morning, a party of the troops ſtationed on this iſland got down two of their 18 pounders upon the point, and played ſo well upon thoſe worſe than Algerine rovers, that they huſſled the Roſe two or three times, the Nautilus once or twice, and ſent one ſhot through and through one of the armed tenders, upon which Capt. Wallace, of the Roſe, ſent off a boat to cut away the buoy of his anchor, then ſlipped his cable, and made off as faſt as poſſible, and the reſt of his fleet followed in the utmoſt hurry and confuſion, having fired about 15 cannon upon our people without the leaſt effect, though they ſtood in conſiderable numbers as open as they could well be, without the leaſt breaſt work, or other ſhelter.

For ſeveral hours before, and during the above engagement, a vaſt number of cannon were heard from the S. E. and about ſunriſe, 8 or 10 ſail of ſhips, brigs, &c. were ſeen a little to the eaſtward of Block-Iſland, and indeed the flaſhes of the cannon were ſeen by ſome people about day-break. Theſe things cauſed much ſpeculation; but in a few hours the myſtery was ſomewhat cleared up, for away came the poor *Glaſgow*, under all the ſail ſhe could ſet, yelping from the mouths of her cannon (like a broken leg'd dog) as a ſignal of her being ſadly wounded; And though ſhe ſettled away, and handed the moſt of her ſails, juſt before ſhe came into the harbour, it was plainly perceived by the holes in theſe ſhe had ſtanding, and by the hanging of her yards, that ſhe had been treated in a very rough manner.—— The other veſſels, ſeen off, ſtood up the weſtern ſound; and by very authentic intelligence, received on Saturday evening, we are fully convinced, they were 12 ſail of the Continental Navy, very deeply laden with cannon, mortars, cannon ſhot, bombs, and other warlike ſtores, from the Weſt-Indies; ſo that it is probable their precious cargoes were the ſole cauſe of Mrs. Glaſgow's making her eſcape; her tenders 'tis ſuppoſed were taken; as alſo the bomb brig, and a ſchooner, which had been out near a week in ſearch of prey.

As ſoon as the Glaſgow got in, the Roſe, Capt. Wallace, the Nautilus, Capt. Collins, the Swan, Capt. Hyſcough, with ſeveral tenders and pirated prizes, ſtood out to ſea, leaving the Glaſgow, a large ſnow, and two ſmall ſloops, at anchor, about three quarters of a mile from Brenton's point.—The enſuing night, a party of troops carried one 18 pounder, one 9, one 6, and two 4 pounders on ſaid point; and early yeſterday morning ſaluted the Glaſgow with ſuch warmth that ſhe ſlipped her cable, and puſhed up the river without firing a gun, under all the ſail ſhe could make, and the others followed with great precipitation. By the terrible cracking on board the Glaſgow, the noiſe and confuſion among her men, 'tis thought the cannon did good execution.—The wind ſhifting to the northward about noon, thoſe veſſels run down the back of Connecticut, and ſtood out to ſea, ſuppoſed to have gone in queſt of Capt. Wallace, to make a woful complaint of the incivility of the YANKIES!

Yeſterday in the forenoon, as a company of American Regulars were getting up the cable and anchor which the Glaſgow had a little before left in her great fright, a large prize ſloop came in, which Wallace had carried out with him the day before; and it being a thick air, and ſhe expecting to find the Glaſgow lying where ſhe was left, got cloſe in with the boat before they diſcovered her, when the boat immediately laid her aboard, and brought her in here. She had on board 7 men, and one woman. This ſloop was loaded with flour, &c. and was, when taken by the pirates, bound from Maryland to Providence.

Laſt week 9 men deſerted from the miniſterial navy, on this ſtation, and brought off 3 boats.

PHILADELPHIA, April 13.

Extract of a letter from the commanding officer at Lewes, dated April 9, 1776.

"On Sunday the ſeventh of April an expreſs came from the light-houſe guard to Lewes, with intelligence that Captain Field, who commanded a ſchooner ſent by the Council of that county to St. Euſtatia for powder, had juſt arrived, and demanded aſſiſtance to unload her. I gave orders for the troops to march as ſoon as boats could be had to ferry them acroſs the creek, which the inhabitants procured with amazing diſpatch. We then marched with the utmoſt expedition to reinforce our guard, which had taken poſt by the ſchooner to aſſiſt in diſcharging her cargo, moſtly coarſe linens; ſhe then lay ſeven or eight miles to the ſouthward of our Cape; at the time of our arrival, the tender, making ſail, bore down upon the ſchooner; on obſerving this the men immediately ran her on ſhore. Our troops were outgone by the tender, though they marched at the rate of ſeven miles per hour; juſt before our arrival the tender gave our guard a broadſide with ſwivels and muſquetry, which they returned. On our junction a conſtant fire was kept up for ſome time, till we perceived the diſtance too great. We then left off firing, and unloaded the ſchooner, though ſeveral hundred ſhots were fired at us, to prevent it. Our people picked up many of their balls rolling in the ſand. The tender diſpatched one of the barges to the ſhip for aſſiſtance, who made ſail immediately, but was ſoon obliged to come to an anchor for fear of running on the Hen and Chickens. About the time the ſhip turned the cape the tender anchored within muſket ſhot of the ſchooner, and kept up a continual fire with her ſwivels. We had by this time got two ſwivels in the ſchooner loaded with grape ſhot, and a conſtant fire for two hours was kept up on both ſides. We undoubtedly wounded their men, for we perceived ſome to fall, and others run to their aſſiſtance; they made ſeveral efforts to purchaſe their anchor, which we prevented by our fire, but at laſt they ſucceeded; fortunately however one of our ſwivel ſhot cut their halyards, and down came their mainſail, which obliged them to anchor once more. At laſt the wind ſhifting, they had a boat to tow them off; we then turned our fire on the boat, when two men were ſeen to fall; the barge returning from the ſhip joined to tow them out. Our men eſcaped unhurt. The militia officers, at Lewes, acted with a ſpirit which does honour to their country."

"In ſight of the Capes of Virginia, April 7.

"Gentlemen,

"I have the pleaſure to acquaint you, that at one P. M. this day I fell in with the ſloop Edward, belonging to the Liverpool frigate. She engaged us near two glaſſes. They killed two of our men, and wounded two more. We ſhattered her in a terrible manner, as you will ſee. We killed and wounded ſeveral of her crew. I ſhall give you a particular account of the powder and arms taken out of her, as well as my proceedings in general. I have the happineſs to acquaint you that all our people behaved with much courage. I am, gentlemen, your humble ſervant, JOHN BARRY."

To the Honourable John Hancock, Eſq; or any of the Marine Committee.

PHILADELPHIA, *April* 11.

IN CONGRESS, April 3, 1776.

RESOLVED, That blank commiſſions for private ſhips of war and letters of marque and repriſal, ſigned by the Preſident, be ſent to the General Aſſemblies, Conventions, and Councils, or Committees of Safety of the United Colonies, to be by them filled up and delivered to the perſons intending to fit out ſuch private ſhips of war for making captures of Britiſh veſſels and cargoes, who ſhall apply for the ſame and execute the bonds, which ſhall be ſent with the ſaid commiſſions, which bonds ſhall be returned to the Congreſs.

Reſolved, That every perſon intending to ſet forth and fit out a private ſhip or veſſel of war, and applying for a commiſſion or letters of marque and repriſal for that purpoſe, ſhall produce a writing ſubſcribed by him, containing the name and tonnage, or burthen of the ſhip or veſſel, the number of her guns with their weight of metal, the name and place of reſidence of the owner or owners, the names of the commander and other officers, the number of the crew, and the quantity of proviſions and warlike ſtores; which writing ſhall be delivered to the Secretary of Congreſs, or to the Clerk of the Houſe of Repreſentatives, Convention, or Council, or Committee of Safety of the Colony in which the ſhip or veſſel ſhall be, to be tranſmitted to the ſaid Secretary, and ſhall be regiſtered by him. And that the Commander of the ſhip or veſſel, before the commiſſion, or letters of marque and repriſal may be granted, ſhall, together with ſufficient ſureties, ſeal and deliver a bond in the penalty of five thouſand dollars, if the veſſel be of one hundred tons or under, or ten thouſand dollars if of a greater burthen, payable to the Preſident of the Congreſs, in truſt for the uſe of the United Colonies, with condition in the form following, to wit.

"The condition of this obligation is ſuch, that if the above bounden ( ) who is commander of the ( ) called ( ) belonging to ( ) of ( ) in the Colony of ( ) mounting ( ) carriage guns, and navigated by ( ) men, and who hath applied for a commiſſion or letters of marque and repriſal to arm, equip and ſet forth to ſea the ſaid ( ) as a private ſhip of war, and to make captures of Britiſh veſſels and cargoes, ſhall not exceed or tranſgreſs the powers and authorities which ſhall be contained in the ſaid commiſſion, but ſhall in all things obſerve and conduct himſelf, and govern his crew by and according to the ſame, and certain inſtructions therewith to be delivered, and ſuch other inſtructions as may hereafter be given to him; and ſhall make reparation for all damages ſuſtained by any miſconduct or unwarrantable proceedings of himſelf, or the officers or crew of the ſaid ( ) then this obligation ſhall be void, or elſe remain in force.

"Sealed and delivered in the preſence of."

Which bond ſhall be lodged with the ſaid Secretary of Congreſs.

INSTRUCTIONS *to the commanders of private ſhips, or veſſels of war, which ſhall have commiſſions or letters of marque and repriſal, authoriſing them to make captures of Britiſh veſſels and cargoes.*

FIRST, You may by force of arms attack and ſubdue, and take all ſhips and other veſſels belonging to the inhabitants of Great-Britain, on the high ſeas, or between high water and low water marks, except ſhips and veſſels bringing perſons, who intend to ſettle and reſide in the United Colonies, or bringing arms, ammunition, or warlike ſtores to the ſaid Colonies for the uſe of ſuch inhabitants thereof as are friends to the American cauſe, which you ſhall ſuffer to paſs unmoleſted, the Commander thereof permitting a peaceable ſearch, and giving ſatisfactory information of the contents of the lading and deſtinations of the voyages.

Secondly, You may, by force of arms, attack, ſubdue and take ſhips and other veſſels whatſoever, carrying ſoldiers, arms, gunpowder, ammunition, proviſions, or any other contraband goods, to any of the Britiſh armies or ſhips of war employed againſt theſe Colonies.

Thirdly, You ſhall bring ſuch ſhips and veſſels as you ſhall take, with their guns, rigging, tackle, apparel, furniture and ladings, to ſome convenient port or ports of the United Colonies, that proceedings may thereupon be had in due form, before the courts which are, or ſhall be there appointed to hear and determine cauſes civil and maritime.

Fourthly, You, or one of your chief officers, ſhall bring or ſend the maſter and pilot, or one or more principal perſon, or perſons of the company of every ſhip or veſſel, by you taken, as ſoon after the capture, as may be, to the judge or judges of ſuch court as aforeſaid, to be examined upon oath and make anſwer to the interrogatories, which may be propounded touching the intereſt or property of the ſhip or veſſel and her lading, and at the ſame time you ſhall deliver, or cauſe to be delivered, to the judge, or judges, all paſſes, ſea briefs, charter parties, bills of lading, cockets, letters and other documents and writings found on board, proving the ſaid papers by the affidavit of yourſelf, or ſome other perſon preſent at the capture, to be produced as they were received, without fraud, addition, ſubduction, or embezzlement.

Fifthly, You ſhall keep and preſerve every ſhip or veſſel and cargo by you taken, until they ſhall by ſentence of a court properly authoriſed, be adjudged lawful prize, not ſelling, ſpoiling, waſting, or diminiſhing the ſame, or breaking the bulk thereof, nor ſuffering any ſuch thing to be done.

Sixthly, If you, or any of your officers, or crew, ſhall in cold blood kill or maim, or by torture, or otherwiſe cruelly, inhumanly, and contrary to common uſage and the practice of civiliſed nations in war, treat any perſon or perſons ſurpriſed in the ſhip, or veſſel you ſhall take, the offender ſhall be ſeverely puniſhed.

Seventhly, You ſhall by all convenient opportunies ſend to Congreſs written accounts of the captures you ſhall make, with the number and names of the captives, copies of your journal from time to time, and intelligence of what may occur, or be diſcovered concerning the deſigns of the enemy and the deſtinations, motions and operations of their fleets and armies.

Eighthly, One third, at leaſt, of your whole company ſhall be landſmen.

Ninthly, You ſhall not ranſom any priſoners or captives, but ſhall diſpoſe of them in ſuch manner as the Congreſs, or if that be not ſitting in the Colony whither they ſhall be brought, as the General Aſſembly, Convention, or Council, or Committee of Safety of ſuch Colony ſhall direct.

Tenthly, You ſhall obſerve all ſuch farther inſtructions as Congreſs ſhall hereafter give in the premiſes, when you ſhall have notice thereof.

Eleventhly, If you ſhall do any thing contrary to theſe inſtructions, or to others hereafter to be given, or willingly ſuffer ſuch thing to be done, you ſhall not only forfeit your commiſſion, and be liable to an action for breach of the condition of your bond, but be reſponſible to the party grieved for damages ſuſtained by ſuch malverſation.

Extract from the minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, Sec'ry.

TO BE SOLD,

A LIKELY MOLATTO BOY, about fourteen years old, ſmart and very active, acquainted with horſes and driving a cart, fit for any Gentleman or Farmer.—For particulars, inquire of the Printer.——To ſave trouble, the loweſt price that he can be ſold for is SIXTY POUNDS. 37—40

TO BE LET,

(*And Poſſeſſion given immediately*,)

THE pleaſant ſituated and convenient Houſe, Out Houſes, Stables, Barn and Grounds, at Hoobock, lately eſtabliſhed into a Ferry, oppoſite the city of New-York, on the Weſt ſide of the Jerſey ſhore, and kept by Cornelius Hearing, the place has every conveniense ſuitable for the purpoſe of a Ferry, and the entertainment of travellers in the beſt manner, ſuch as one of the beſt of wharfs, with three pair of ſtairs, for every wind that blows, ground for paſture, mowing ground that will in a good ſeaſon, produce at leaſt forty loads of clover hay. A garden ſpot ſcarcely to be equalled, and filled with the greateſt plenty of the beſt of fruits; the liberty of cutting as much ſalt hay as is wanted for all the cuſtom of the place, and a better fiſhing place for catching ſhad, &c. there is not on the north river, with plenty of oyſters in the Creek, and before the door. In ſhort, it is needleſs to ſay any thing further in its praiſe, as by this time it muſt be well known to the Public.—Any perſon inclining to hire the ſame, may apply to William Bayard, the owner thereof, living about a mile from the premiſes, who has alſo ready, to ſupply, two of the very beſt of ſailing boats for the carriage of horſes, carriages, &c. As alſo two ſmaller for the rowing over of paſſengers and their effects in ſtill weather, when the large boats cannot ſo expediciouſly and eaſily go.

N B. The garden will be prepared, and ſeeds put into the ground, ſo that the perſon coming may not be diſappointed in any ſhape. It has a very fine Aſparagus bed. 37—40

Hoobock, in New-Jerſey, April 8th, 1776.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN AWAY from the Subſcriber, living in Elizabeth Town, a Scotch indented Servant boy, named WILLIAM MUIR, about five feet high, has white hair, a fair complexion, has had one of his great toes bitten off by a horſe, had on a ſhort fine broadcloth coat, made out of an old one, a ſtripped jacket, brown yarn ribbed ſtockings, old ſhoes, with but one buckle, and a half worn beaver hat.—Alſo took with him, a red duffle great coat.—Whoever takes up the above deſcribed boy, and will ſecure him, ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall receive the above Reward, and all reaſonable charges paid by me.

ROBERT OGDEN, jun.

☞ The above boy croſſed Powlis Hook Ferry to New-York, yeſterday afternoon.

Elizabeth Town, April 11th 1776. 37—40

e company of every ship or ves-
aken, as soon after the capture,
to the judge or judges of such
oresaid, to be examined upon
ke answer to the interrogatories,
be propounded touching the in-
perty of the ship or vessel and
and at the same time you shall
cause to be delivered, to the
dges, all passes, sea briefs, charter
of lading, cockets, letters and
ments and writings found on
ing the said papers by the assi-
rsell, or some other person pre-
apture, to be produced as they
d, without fraud, addition, sub-
mbezzlement.
You shall keep and preserve every
and cargo by you taken, until
y sentence of a court properly
be adjudged lawful prize, not
ing, wasting, or diminishing the
aking the bulk thereof, nor sus-
uch thing to be done.
f you, or any of your officers, or
n cold blood kill or maim, or
r otherwise cruelly, inhumanly,
y to common usage and the prac-
lized nations in war, treat any
ersons surprised in the ship, or
hall take, the offender shall be
nished.
, You shall by all convenient
send to Congress written ac-
e captures you shall make, with
and names of the captives, copies
nal from time to time, and intel-
hat may occur, or be discovered
he designs of the enemy and the
, motions and operations of their
rmies.
One third, at least, of your
pany shall be landsmen.
You shall not ransom any priso-
tiver, but shall dispose of them
ner as the Congress, or if that
ng in the Colony whither they
ught, as the General Assembly,
, or Council, or Committee of
ch Colony shall direct.
You shall observe all such farther
as Congress shall hereafter give
ises, when you shall have notice
bly, If you shall do any thing
these instructions, or to others
be given, or willingly suffer such
e done, you shall not only forfeit
nission, and be liable to an action
of the condition of your bond,
onsible to the party grieved for
ustained by such malversation.
from the minutes,
HARLES THOMSON, Sec'ry.

TO BE SOLD,
LY MOLATTO BOY, about fourteen
old, smart and very active, acquainted
and driving a cart, fit for any Gentle-
men.—For particulars, inquire of the
To save trouble, the lowest price that
d for it SIXTY POUNDS. 37—40

TO BE LET,
Possession given immediately,)
sant situated and convenient House, Out
Stables, Barn and Grounds, at Hoo-
eſtabliſhed into a Ferry, opposite the
York, on the West side of the Jersey
kept by Cornelius Hearing, the place
nveniense suitable for the purpose of a
he entertainment of travellers in the
, such as one of the best of wharfs, with
f Stairs, for every wind that blows,
assure, mowing ground that will in a
, produce at least forty loads of clover
den spot scarcely to be equalled, and fil-
e greatest plenty of the best of fruits; the
tting as much salt hay as is wanted for all
of the place, and a better fishing place for
ad, &c. there is not on the north river,
of oysters in the Creek, and before the
ort, it is needless to say any thing further
, as by this time it must be well known to
—Any person inclining to hire the same,
to William Bayard, the owner thereof,
t a mile from the premises, who has al-
supply, two of the very best of sailing
carriage of horses, carriages, &c. As
aller for the rowing over of passengers
fleets in still weather, when the large
ot so expeditiously and easily go.
he garden will be prepared, and seeds
e ground, so that the person coming
disappointed in any shape. It has a ve-
aragus bed. 37—40
n New Jersey, April 8th, 1776.

DOLLARS REWARD.
WAY from the Subscriber, living in Eli-
h Town, a Scotch indented Servant boy,
LLIAM MUIR, about five feet high,
air, a fair complexion, has had one of
es bitten off by a horse, had on a light
loth coat, made out of an old one, a
cket, brown yarn ribbed stockings, old
but one buckle, and a half worn beaver
took with him, a red duffle great coat
akes up the above described boy, and
him, so that his master may have him
l receive the above Reward, and all rea-
arges paid by me,
ROBERT OGDEN, jun.
e above boy crossed Powlis Hook Ferry
rk, yesterday afternoon.
Town, April 17th 1776. 37—40

By last Night's Eastern Post.

WORCESTER, April 12.

On Thursday the 4th instant, the body of Major General Warren, was found about three feet under ground, on Bunker's hill;—it was afterwards carried to Boston, and on Monday last re-interred with the honours and respect due to so illustrious a hero.

It is reported from different quarters, that Quebec was taken by storm last month, and that our loss is computed to be 600 men killed and wounded. However it does not amount to a certainty.

NEW-LONDON, April 12.

On Monday last Commodore Hopkins, with the Continental Fleet under his command, arrived here from New-Providence. He sailed from Philadelphia the 17th of February last, at which time four of his fleet were infected with the small pox, which rendered it imprudent to cruise on this coast; and the wind coming at N. E. the fleet sailed for New Providence, where they arrived the first of March, and on the 4th they took possession of his Majesty's forts and stores on that Island, which consisted of the following articles, viz.

Inventory of Stores, &c. taken at Fort Nassau.

71 cannon from 9 to 32 pounders. 15 mortars from 4 to 11 inches, and beds for ditto. 5227 shells, 9101 round, and 165 chain and double headed shot. 140 hand grenadoes. 816 fuzees or false fires. 99 sponges, rammers and worms. 46 copper ladles. 407 copper hoops, and 5 copper measures. 220 iron trucks for carriages. 3 bells. 24 barrels powder. A quantity of match rope, not weighed. 2 old double blocks, brass sheaves. 1 old scale beam. 1 old hammer, and a speaking trumpet. 3 tanned hides. 2 boxes tallow candles. 4 barrels flour, 4 ditto bread, and 4 ditto beef. Part of a cask of spirits. 1 sun dial, and one English flag.

Stores, &c. taken at Fort Montague.

17 cannon from 9 to 24 pounders. 1240 round shot. 121 shells. 81 iron trucks for carriages. 22 Copper hoops. 2 copper measures. 1 worm. 1 ladle. Some old iron, copper, and lead, not weighed.

On the 17th of March the fleet sailed from thence, and on the 4th instant made the east end of Long-Island, where they fell in with his Majesty's armed schooner Bellona, of 6 carriage guns, 8 swivels, and 25 men, commanded by —— Wallace, a nephew of the noted Capt. Wallace, which vessel they took possession of; the next day they fell in with the Brig Bolton, (employed by Capt. Wallace as a bomb vessel) which they also took possession of; she has 8 guns, 2 howitzers, 10 swivels, and 48 men, and was extremely well fitted with every kind of warlike stores: On the 6th they took possession of two vessels outward bound with provisions, having no papers on board to shew they were qualified to proceed. The next morning at 2 o'clock, they espy'd his Majesty's ship Glasgow, commanded by Tirringham Howe, and at 3 o'clock engaged her with part of the fleet, for 3 glasses, when the Glasgow bore away for Newport, and was chased for 3 glasses longer, when the Commodore gave a signal to discontinue the chase, not choosing to follow her any longer, (as he had a number of his prime sailors on board the prizes he had before taken, and knowing that he should soon have Capt. Wallace's whole fleet to engage, some of them being in sight, and many of his own crew very sickly.) During the engagement they took the Glasgow's tender.

Six men were killed on board the Alfred, and six wounded; and on board the Brig Cabot four were killed and seven wounded, among the latter was the Captain, who is badly wounded in the hand; and one man lost his arm on board the Columbus.—— Among the killed was Sinclair Seymour, Master of the Cabot, and Mr. Wilson, Lieutenant of Marines; and Mr. Fitzpatrick, Lieutenant of Marines on board the Alfred. The Brig Cabot, received considerable damage in her hull, spars and rigging, which occasioned her falling a stern of the Glasgow; and the Alfred received a very unlucky shot which carried away her tiller ropes and blocks, by which misfortune the Glasgow got much a-head of them.

The next day the fleet arrived in this port, and have landed their sick men to the number of 120, and likewise the wounded.

Commodore Hopkins has brought in Mr. Brown, Governor of the Bahama Islands; Mr. Babbage, Secretary of that Province, one of the council, and a half pay officer; also Mr. Irving, a mandamus counsellor of South Carolina, and receiver of his Majesty's quit rents.

A transport with most of the above stores, arrived here with the fleet.

Last Tuesday young Wallace, who was taken by our fleet, was carried from hence under guard to Providence.

NEW-YORK, April 18.

Tuesday last came on the Election by ballot, for choosing Delegates to serve in Congress, for this City and County, which is not yet ended.

The Roebuck man of war was at the Capes of Delaware last Friday week; put to sea that day, returned the next, with a schooner commanded by Seymour Hood, from North-Carolina, for Philadelphia:—They took 30 barrels of naval stores out of the schooner, then scuttled her, and gave the boat to the crew to go ashore in.

Saturday last his Excellency General WASHINGTON arrived here from Cambridge, attended by Mr. Pallfrey, and Mr. Moyland his Aid-de camps, Horatio Gates, Esq; Adjutant General, and several other gentlemen of distinction.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, dated April 11.

"This morning arrived a sloop mounting six three pounders, and eight or ten swivels, late a tender belonging to the Liverpool man of war, and commanded by a Lieutenant Boucher, of said sloop, having thirty five picked men on board, who on Saturday last off the Capes of Virginia, fell in with Capt. Barry of the Continental Brig called the Lexington. A battle ensued, which was continued desperately for one hour and twenty minutes, when the tender struck. Captain Barry lost two men killed and had four wounded. The other, one man killed and one wounded."

Stratford, March 18th 1776.

On the 10th instant, (Sunday) Mr. Jeremiah Leaming, Missionary at Norwalk, baptised a child in the Episcopal church at Stratford, and called it by the opprobrious name of THOMAS GAGE.—The parson of the parish being present at the same time, this religious manoeuvre gave great disgust. People in general viewed this transaction as a designed insult and ridicule upon the cause of liberty, which the Americans are now engaged to support, against the arbitrary and oppressive measures of the British Parliament; whereupon Mr. Leaming being duly notified, appeared before the Committee of Inspection for this town; he owned that he had been previously informed, that a child would be presented to him for baptism, and that the parents had proposed to give it that name; but said some body informed him at the same time, that the parents had been dissuaded from it; however when it was offered by that name, he without any hesitation baptised it. He acknowledged that he thought the parents were imprudent, and that he disliked it, but pleaded in his own excuse the obligation he was under by the rules of the Rubrick, which he said directed him to receive the name from the God fathers and God-mothers, and to pronounce that name in baptism; and that he did not look upon himself at liberty to dispense with the name given by the Sponsors. Being asked why he did not object when the name was given him, he said it was unexpected; and being on a sudden, the propriety of objecting did not come into his mind, but he declared he had no unfriendly intention in it: However it might appear in that light, he professed to have always an high esteem of the liberties and privileges of this colony.

The Committee having heard Mr. Leaming's exculpation, and considered thereof, and making all charitable allowances they are able, are of opinion, that he has not made it appear to their satisfaction, that he is really innocent of having had a design by the above transaction, to insult and ridicule the Continental struggle, in the defence of their just rights, which are most wickedly and injuriously invaded. But yet out of a tender regard to Mr. Leaming's office, and connections with the people of his charge, most of whom we understand are true friends to the liberties of America, judge it most expedient, only to state the facts, and submit it to the public to make what judgment they please; and to the candid friends of their country, to treat the said Mr. Leaming with that regard which they shall judge his person and character deserve.

Signed by Order of Committee,
Attest, JOSEPH CURTISS, Clerk.

Though the season is so far advanced, yet the great number of troops that have lately arrived, and the uncommon severity of the weather, have occasioned such a demand for fuel, that oak wood sells for 30s. per cord, and nut for 40s.

The day fixed upon by the last Court of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, held at the White Plains, in and for the county of Westchester, for the execution of Dennis Shields, convicted at that Court for murder, being by mistake the 17th day of May next; the public are hereby informed, that the execution will be postponed till a further day, of which the inhabitants of Westchester county will have proper notice.

Whereas the Fast appointed by the Honourable Continental Congress, interferes with the session of the synod of New-York and Philadelphia, which stands adjourned to the Wednesday preceding; and as it would be highly inexpedient for the Members so be absent from their respective charges on this solemn occasion; and as a number of the brethren of different Presbyteries, have earnestly requested their meeting may be deferred till the week following: The Members of the synod are hereby desired to meet in the First Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia, on the fourth Wednesday in May, instead of the third, at ten o'clock, A. M. when and where it is hoped it will suit them, and all who may have business with them to attend.

BENJAMIN HAIT, Moderator.

In PROVINCIAL CONGRESS,
New York, February 16, 1776.

WHEREAS a large body of troops are daily expected from the neighbouring counties and colonies for the defence of this city against the ministerial army and navy, in which case it will be necessary (as the barracks are already filled with those already arrived) to provide proper houses for their reception. *It is resolved and ordered*, that the General Committee of the city and county of New York, be requested forthwith to cause a return to be made to them of all the empty houses in this city, and that they, or a sub-committee of their body, select a sufficient number of the said houses for the accommodation of the troops that shall from time to time arrive. That in the choice of the said houses, such be taken as are less liable to be injured by the troops. That the said Committee, or their Sub Committee be careful to take a survey of the condition of the said houses at the time they shall be taken possession of, and the time such houses shall be left by the said troops, to the end that proper satisfaction may be made to the proprietors for any injury the said houses may receive by reason of quartering troops therein. And it is further ordered, that the Barrack-Master for the time being, be subject to, and under the direction of the said Committee, or their Sub Committee; and that the Chairman of the said Committee be requested to cause the said General Committee to be convened immediately, that this order may be executed.

A true copy of the minutes,
ROBERT BENSON, Sec'ry.

AT a meeting of the Committee of Inspection for the town of Stamford, on the third day of April 1776. Munson Jarvis and David Picket being cited before the Committee, for signing a seditious paper, the import of which was, that they would assist the King and his vile minions, in their wicked, oppressive schemes to enslave the American colonies, and tending to discourage any military preparations, to repel the hostile measures of a corrupt Administration, and likewise tending to dissuade persons from observing or regarding the resolves of the Hon. Continental Congress.—They appeared and acknowledged they had signed the paper above referred to, and were voted guilty of the crime alledged against them by the Committee. Mr. Jarvis exhibited a confession, declaring himself sorry for what he had done, and promised "to "adhere and abide by all the recommenda-"tions and resolves of the Hon. Continen-"tal Congress, so far as he was not hin-"dered by a religious tie of conscience."—Mr. Picket likewise offered a confession, professing himself sorry for his *mistake*, desiring it might be overlooked; and promised "to "conduct himself agreeable to the good and "wholesome laws and rules, that are in "being now in the colonies, which are or "may be for the good of his country."—Upon being asked what they meant by the reserve of *a religious tie of conscience*, and *the laws and rules that are in being now in the colonies, which are or may be for the good of the country*, they declared that they could not join with the country, in pursuing the measures adopted by the Congress, in defence of the just rights and privileges of the United Colonies, which, taken in conjunction with their written confession, and what they further offered upon the occasion, was deemed an insufficient satisfaction for their offence.——It was therefore voted by the Committee, that they should be advertised as enemies to their country; and we hereby recommend it to all persons to break off all commerce and dealing with them, and to treat them agreeable to the resolve of the Congress, for those who are declared enemies to their country.

Ordered, That a copy of the foregoing resolve be transmitted to Mr. Holt, that it may be inserted in his Journal.

A true Copy from the Minutes,
Attest, JOHN HAIGHT, Jun. Com. Clk.

WHEREAS the *ASIA* having quitted her station, and left the harbour, the navigation between this city and New-Jersey, by the Kills, is become quite safe;—the troops upon Staten island and Bergen Neck, are to let all boats coming to New York, or returning to the Jerseys, to pass and repass without molestation. Given at Head Quarters, in New-York, 14th of April, 1776.

HORATIO GATES,
Adjutant General.

Queen's-College, April 15th, 1776.

THE Trustees of Queen's College are hereby requested to meet at New-Brunswick, on Tuesday the 7th day of May next, at ten o'clock in the morning.

By Order,
JACOB R. HARDENBERG.

A Meeting of the MARINE SOCIETY is held at the House of Captain Thomas Doran, on Monday the 22d Instant, at 5 o'clock in the Afternoon.

By Order of the Vice President,
PETER BERTON, Sec'ry.

To the PUBLIC.

IN order that it may be more convenient for the people at the North River, his Excellency General Putnam, has been pleased to order that a person should be appointed there, to give permits to Oyster boats going down:—All boats and crafts going up either river, being under the necessity of having permits, Mr. Simon Schermerhorn is the person appointed for that purpose.

New-York, 12th April, 1776. 7—40

Albany Committee Chamber, 16 March 1776.

RESOLVED, That no person or persons be permitted to move into, or settle within this City and County, unless he or they bring a certificate from the Committee of the County, Town, Manor, City, or District, where such person or persons respectively resided, that he or they had prior to the date of this Resolve, signed the Association recommended by Congress, or a similar one adopted by the Committee where he or they resided, and had in all things, behaved in a manner becoming friends to American Freedom.

A true Copy from the Minutes,
MATTHEW VISSCHER Sec'ry.

DR. CLOSSY's respects to the young gentlemen who attended his prelections in Anatomy last winter, and extremely regrets the sudden interruption which deprived him of the pleasure of completing his course, with those experiments in Optics, which were intended to illustrate the manner in which the visual powers are exercised in conveying to the mind, the forms and qualities of external objects; and likewise the changes from a state of health, whereby vision is weakened, impeded, or totally abolished. But as he hopes ere long to be reinstated in College, or some other convenient place, care will be taken to give the gentlemen notice in due time, so that nothing shall be wanting to complete those prelections, so conducive to the welfare of mankind.

April 17th, 1776. 37——

FOUR POUNDS Reward.

WATCH! WATCH!

LOST, A Figured GOLD FRENCH WATCH, with a China Dial and double case, maker's name BRANDT of Dunkirk.—There was hanging to it by a plated hair string, a steel key, and a triangular christal seal in a gold swivel, the christal much abused, one side of this seal is engraved, two hands joined, another side of it is plain. Also an old gold seal, the shank of which being composed of different coloured metals, appears as if it had been broke and soldered, the arms on it are a single tree and a coronet over it (—the supporters are two birds.—Whoever will bring it to the Printer hereof, shall receive the above Reward. 37—40

THREE DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the Subscriber, living in the South-east Precinct of Dutchess County, in the Oblong, an indented Scotch servant, named ALEXANDER M'LEOD, about nineteen years of age, about five feet four inches high, dark reddish hair, very natural to curl, broad spoken, supposed to have had on when he went away, a woolen check shirt, a brown grey double breasted jacket, a light grey coat quite new, an old dark grey surtout coat, all of homespun bearskin, a pair of new wilton breeches;—took with him two pair of yarn and one pair of worsted hose.—Whoever takes up and secures said servant in any goal, so that he may be had again, shall receive the above Reward, and all reasonable charges paid by JOHN FIELD of Oblong, or JOSEPH HULL, jun. near Beekman's-slip, New-York. 37—40

WANTED.

A HOUSE MAID, who is able and willing to do all kinds of House work, may, by inquiring of the Printer, hear of employment, about four miles from town, but need not apply without a good recommendation. 37—40



GEORGE WEBSTER,
GROCER,

At the Sign of the THREE SUGAR LOAVES, *in Leary-street, Has for SALE the following articles viz.*

Which he will SELL cheap for CASH.

BEST brown sugar-candy,
Scotch barley and oat-meal of the best,
French indigo and powder blue,
Best green citron, West-India sweet meats and pickles, a quantity of cloves,
Ground ginger and Cayanne pepper, French and Italian olives and capers, anchovies of a peculiar quality,
Best Florence oil in betys and Harlem oil,
Castile soap by the half dozen or less quantity,
Isinglass, blacking ball,
Velvet corks, brushes of different sorts, double distilled Lavender water,
Stoughton's bitters,
China bowls of different sizes, China cups and saucers of various colours and sizes, with or without handles,
A few sets of tea table china complete, which he will sell lower than any in town by ten shillings on the set,
A quantity of glass ware, such as quart, pint, and a half pint decanters, double flint pint tumblers, half pint do.
Gill and half gill ditto,
Wine glasses, cut and plain,
Genuine old Madeira wine, at 14 s. by the five gallons,
Boydell's best London port wine,
Best Batavia arrack, a few dozen of London porter,
Good cherry and plain brandy,
Old Metheglin bottled upwards of two years, few casks of cyder vinegar, equal to any white wine vinegar,
A parcel of sweet Mountain wine, with many other articles in the Grocery way. 1—40

POET's CORNER.

A P R I L.

FANTASTIC month! How shall my doubtful
Thy various form aright describe? (song
Dost thou to winter's gloomy train belong,
Or to the soft spring's flow'ry tribe?
Thy brow, when horrors arm,
When peace, delusive gilds thy smile;
Nor terror shall my heart alarm,
Nor flatt'ring hope my easy faith beguile.
Behold, Amanda, from the recent show'r,
How fresh the tender herbage springs!
The sun beams glisten in each humid flow'r,
The grove with airy music rings.
Blest scene!—But hark; along the skies,
The dark cloud scouls, the cold wind roars,
Swift thro' the troubled air the tempest flies;
Loud o'er the cliff the dashing torrent pours!
Thus sudden are the blasts which oft deform
Our airy scenes of peace and rest;
Thus false, thus transient are the beams that warm
With visionary joy the human breast!
Him only wise and blest we own,
Who mocks at fortune's changeful pow'r;
Courts not her smiles, nor deprecates her frown,
Acts well his part, nor fears a future hour.

WANTED,

A PERSON capable of making BAYONETS: Such a one with good recommendation will meet with very good encouragement, by applying to the Printer. 36—9

Refined
BAR IRON,
Directly from the Works,
Sold by ROBERT ERSKINE,
Near White-hall Ferry, New-York.

N. B. Orders for iron, drawn to any size, from ½ to 3 inches square; and from 1 ½ to 5 inches flat, executed with punctuality and dispatch. Mill iron, rudder irons, &c. drawn to patterns. 35—8

The LOAN OFFICE,

FOR the City and County of NEW-YORK, will be kept at the house of Theodorus Van Wyck, on the third Tuesday of this instant April, as also on the three succeeding Tuesdays, to receive the principal and interest due to said office: 35—8

THE STEEL FORGE, with six fires, lately advertised in this paper, to be built by Messrs. Noble and Townsend, at Stirling, is agreed for and in great forwardness, will be completed in June next; when they hope to be able to supply the public with STEEL in a more plentiful manner than heretofore; they yet having had only two fires employed in making it;—The said STEEL may be had by applying to William Hauxhurst, in New-York, who warrants the same to be good or to return the money.—Said Hawkhurst has also to sell, Stirling refined iron, Jersey refined ditto, from several different works in the Jersies; Stirling and Jersey refined share moulds; likewise Bloomery iron a parcel of Swedes iron, Stirling pig metal, pot-ash kettles, anchors and grind stones as usual.

N. B. Great encouragement will be given to Workmen who understand manufacturing pig metal into steel, in the German way. 36—39

HENRY WILL,
PEWTERER,

ACQUAINTS the public, that he is removed to Albany, where he intends to carry on the Pewterer's business in all its branches. As he has hitherto been favoured with the custom of many of his friends in and about Albany, so he hopes to merit their continuance;—an assortment of Pewter ware will be constantly kept by him; old pewter will be exchanged for new, or cash given for it.

He begs those who are any ways indebted to him, to make speedy payment thereof, to Mr. JOHN SIEMON, Furrier, living at the east corner opposite the Old Slip Market, in New-York, whom he has given power to receive the same. 36—9

NOTICE is hereby given, to the public in general, that the MORRIS-TOWN STAGE continues as usual, and sets out from Hacket's-Town, every Monday morning, and every Tuesday morning at sunrise, from Morris-Town to Powles Hook, from thence to return every Thursday morning at seven o'clock; and every Saturday morning to set off from the house of Capt. Peter Dickerson, at Morris-Town, by the way of Chatham, and Springfield, and so on to Powles Hook and thence on Monday morning at seven o'clock, to set out on the return, the same road to Morris-Town.

DANIEL BURNET,
JOSEPH CONLIFFE,
SILAS BURNET.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.
STRAYED or STOLEN,

FROM the Subscriber in May 1775, Two COLTS, not dockt, marked, nor branded, viz. one is a light sorrel Mare Colt, two years old last spring, natural trotter, and trots very light, one hind foot white, and a small star or streak in the forehead, (I think) and very handsome made.—The other is a dark Bay Horse Colt, one year old last spring, natural trotter, and no white about him, both Colts are part English.—Whoever takes up said Colts, and returns them to the owner, living in Norwalk, Connecticut, shall receive the above Reward, and all reasonable charges paid by

Stephen St. John, 2d.

Norwalk, March 21, 1776. 34—7

WANTED,

A PARCEL of good BOOKS in the art of ENGINEERING. As it is presumed, many private persons may have useful books in this art, which they would part with for the general good; they are requested to offer them to the Printer hereof, who will be authorised to purchase such as will suit. Old or new sets, or parts of sets, both in French and English, if they are of the proper kind, will be thankfully bought. 35—8

Just Published,
And SOLD by the PRINTER hereof,
(*Price SIX-PENCE,*)
OBSERVATIONS
On the Reconciliation of
BRITAIN and the COLONIES,
By a Friend of American Liberty.
Salus populi suprema lex esto.

Let the good of the people be the Foundation of all Law and civil Government.

Dr. ATTWOOD,

HAS removed his STORE consisting of a general assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES, to the house of Joseph Rigg's, Esq; in Newark, where country Practitioners and others may be supplied wholesale and retail, at as low prices as charg'd in New-York. 35—38

TO BE SOLD BY
SOLOMON SIMSON,

AT the New Spermaceti Works, in Read-Street, SPERMACETI CANDLES, COCOA, LAMP OIL; and a few Pieces of CHECKS. 35—8

Boulting-Cloths,

AND a few Tuns of STRAINED OIL, to be Sold.—Inquire at BENJAMIN UNDERHILL's, near Beekman's Slip.
New-York, 11th January, 1776. 23—

TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC VENDUE,

In the city of New-Brunswick, on the 25th day of April next, if not sold at private Sale before,

THE DWELLING HOUSE, BARN, STORE HOUSE, a large, new, and convenient BREW-HOUSE, with about 25 acres of choice land adjoining the same, formerly the property of Henry Van Deursen, deceased, the Dwelling House contains five rooms on the lower floor, an entry and good kitchen, with a dry cellar under the same, the Brew-house is 70 feet by 30, with a malting cellar, 70 feet in length, and 16 feet wide, with a brick arch turned over head, a Malt mill which goes by horses; the Copper contains 22 barrels, the whole being in good order with all the utensils compleat, contiguous to said Brew-house is a Store house 35 feet by 20, with a good Beer Cellar under the same, the floor of which is paved with brick: A constant supply of soft good water for brewing, which runs thro' the Lot of Land, within a rod of said Brew-house, which, in the dryest season has never failed:—The barn is 36 feet by 20.—Any person inclining to purchase the Lot of Land and Buildings at private Sale, may hear of the terms, by applying to

William Van Deursen,
47 Matthew Sleght, } Executors.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD,

RUN AWAY from the Subscriber, a Negro Man named JACOB, about 25 years of age, five and one-half feet high, well made, his complexion a little of a yellowish cast, his face marked with large pocks, has a down look, long black wool hair, and a coarse rough voice.—He had on when he went away, a light coloured upper jacket, with a black under one, and breeches.—He formerly lived with John Foster at Foster's meadow, and has lately been seen thereabouts, and near Rockaway, and when charged with running away, says, that he has been home—The Subscriber therefore desires, that if he is discovered, he may be brought home, or confined in any goal, for which a Reward of Two Dollars, if taken up in the county, and of Four Dollars if out of the county, with all reasonable charges, will be paid by the Subscriber.

34—7 JACOB FOSTER.
Rockaway, 21st March, 1776.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN from the Subscriber, in Reading, in Connecticut, in Fairfield county, on Thursday the 21st instant, (March) A DARK BAY STONE HORSE, with saddle and bridle, about 14 hands and an half high, a natural trotter, black mane, some white hairs in his tail, four years old this spring:—The person suspected calls his name *Jacob Johnson*, New England born:—Had on when he went away, a light coloured surtout coat, striped linen shirt, black knit breeches, castor hat, about six feet high, light hair, thick faced, light eyes, has a free use of his tongue, one fore tooth broke off.—Whoever shall take up said Thief, and secure the said Horse and Thief, so that the owner may have the Horse, saddle and bridle, and the Thief be brought to justice, shall have the above Reward, and all reasonable charges paid by me,

34—7 MICAJAH STARR.

ONE DOLLAR REWARD.

RUN AWAY from the Subscriber, of Judea, in Woodbury, Connecticut, on Monday the 18th inst. a Negro man, named JEFF, about 25 years of age, five feet ten inches high, a slim well built fellow;—had on a mixt coloured black and white short great coat, two grey jackets, and a light coloured broadcloth jacket, black and blue flannel breeches with pewter buttons, check woollen shirt, mixt coloured stockings, and old shoes. Whoever shall take up said Negro, and secure him, or return him to the Subscriber, shall have the above Reward, and all reasonable charges paid by me,

Woodbury, March 21, 1776. 34—7 } SAMUEL MASTERS.

RULES AND ORDERS
FOR REGULATING THE
MILITIA,
Of the Colony of NEW-YORK, Recommended by the PROVINCIAL CONGRESS, December 20, 1775, and ordered to be PUBLISHED, with an
APPENDIX.
To be SOLD by the PRINTER hereof near the COFFEE-HOUSE.

READY MONEY
GIVEN FOR
POT AND PEARL ASH,
AND
BEES-WAX,
By WILLIAM DENNING.

SAMUEL BROOME and COMPANY,

HAVING removed their store to New-Haven, desire all those indebted to them, to call and settle their accounts, either with them at New-Haven, or Mr. Daniel Phœnix, living in New-York, nearly opposite where said Broome and Company kept their store.—They have still on hand, a small assortment of Goods suitable for the approaching season, to be sold for cash or short credit, on the usual moderate terms. 9—

JOHN and WILLIAM IMLAY,

REQUEST all persons indebted to them, whose accounts have been long due, to pay the same immediately, otherwise their accounts will be put into the hands of an Attorney. In their absence, call on Mr. Ebenezer Hazard, near the Coffee-House.

New-York, March 14, 1776. 22

THOSE who are indebted to WOODWARD and KIP, are hereby earnestly requested to make speedy payment at their House in New York, or at their appartments in Elizabeth-Town, East New-Jersey. 34—7

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A Number of PARTNERS, to be CONCERNED in a VESSEL or VESSELS, to CRUISE against OUR ENEMIES.——Enquire of the Printer.

‡*† The VESSELS will have COMMISSIONS from a neighbouring *Government.*



The well known Horse, called
TRUE BRITON,
that was formerly the property of Colonel Nathaniel Heard, is now the property of Christopher Marsh of Elizabeth-town, and kept at the place lately belonging to William Riekets, Esq; deceased will cover the ensuing season on the following terms, viz. Three Pounds Proc. the season, which is to the first of August next, Twenty Shillings Proc. the leap, and Six Pounds to warrant a Mare with foal.—Good pasturage for Mares at said place, at two shillings per week, and the best attendance given by

CHRISTOPHER MARSH.

N. B. It is useless to enter into the pedigree of *TRUE BRITON*, as he is as well known as any Horse on this continent, and is in as good order as ever he has been. 28——
Borough of Elisabeth-Town, Feb. 9th, 1776.

L O S T.
About a week ago in the Fly-market

A WORKED POCKET BOOK, lined with striped silk, in which was a Two *Dollar* Maryland Bill, and *two* or *three* small bills of Continental currency, two Tickets in the English Museum Lottery, with sundry papers and letters, of no use but to the owner.——Any person bringing the Pocket-book, with the Contents, or only the papers, to the Printer hereof, shall receive TWENTY SHILLINGS Reward, and no questions asked. 34 7

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable FARM, in the Township of Hempsted, in Queen's county, lying on the north side of Hempsted Plains, about one mile east of Mr. Ludlow's, about twenty miles from New-York Ferry, and near the main road that leads from thence to Jamaica, containing upwards of one hundred acres of Land, in good fences, of which there is about forty acres wood land, and about four or five acres meadow, a young orchard, with a number of fruit trees.——A good Dwelling House with two fire places and a cellar under it, a barn and good well of water.—Whoever inclines to purchase the said FARM, may be treated with, by applying to Sarah Cheesman, living on the said Premises, to Isaac Smith, Esq; or Joseph Cheesman in New-York, near the New Sugar-house.

To all Gentlemen above Albany and elsewhere,

WHO has received their news papers by the Albany Post, for five years past; These may serve to inform them, that he shall drop carrying of all such men's papers as have not paid him, or the Printers for him, four shillings for each year, that he has carried the same; and on any one's leaving the balance due at any of his stages with their names, their papers shall be punctually left at such places on the post road as they direct, or on failure thereof will pay the Printer and lose his postage; and all those who enter their names for the future, must expect to advance the four shillings postage—For no longer fiddle no longer dance.

ALBANY POST.

TO COVER,
At MORRISANIA,

At THREE GUINEAS, and a DOLLAR to the Groom, or TWENTY DOLLARS insured, The BEAUTIFUL HORSE,
BAY RICHMOND,

SPRUNG from the best blood in Great-Britain: He is a Colt of Babram-Blank, from Mr. Cornsforth's famous Mare Dido, which came off the turf invincible, and is now rising five years.—Apply to John Walburn, at Morrisania, where good Grass may be had at Two Shilling and Six pence per week.

THREE-PENCE per POUND,
GIVEN BY
JOHN KEATING,

FOR the best sort of good, clean, dry, white linen RAGS, and so in proportion for those of an inferior sort.

☞ Good encouragement given to Journeymen Paper-makers, by said Keating. 73—

WATERTOWN, April 8.

Last Wednesday Captain Manly took and sent into Beverly, a large brig, after some resistance. This vessel was purchased by William Jackson at the Brazen head, who, with Crean Brush, and a number of others, women and children, were on board, besides a serjeant and twelve privates of the 4th or King's own regiment, who are made prisoners. She was bound for Halifax, and has on board a variety of articles; she is estimated to be worth about 35,000 l. sterl.

Since our last the Select Men of the town of Boston, waited upon his Excellency General *Washington* with the following Address, viz.

May it please your Excellency,

THE Select Men of Boston, in behalf of themselves and fellow citizens, with all grateful respect, congratulate your Excellency on the success of your military operations, in the recovery of this town from an enemy, collected from the once respected Britons, who, in this instance, are characterised by malice and fraud, rapine and plunder, in every trace left behind them.

Happy are we, that this acquisition has been made with so little effusion of human blood, which, next to the divine favour, permit us to ascribe to your Excellency's wisdom, evidenced in every part of a long besiegement.

If it be possible to enhance the noble feelings of that person who, from the most affluent enjoyments, could throw himself into the hardships of a camp, to save his country, uncertain of success, 'tis then possible this victory will heighten your Excellency's happiness, when you consider you have not only saved a large, elegant, and once populous city from destruction; but relieved the few wretched inhabitants from all the horrors of a besieged town, from the insults and abuses of a disgraced and chagrined army, and restored many inhabitants to their quiet habitations, who had fled for safety to the bosom of their country.

May your Excellency live to see the just rights of America settled on a firm basis, which felicity we sincerely wish you, and at a late period may that felicity be changed into happiness eternal.

JOHN SCOLLAY,
TIMO. NEWELL,
THO. MARSHALL,
SAMUEL AUSTIN,
OLIVER WENDELL,
JOHN PITTS.
} Select Men of BOSTON.

To his Excellency GEORGE WASHINGTON, *Esq; General of the United Forces in America.*

His EXCELLENCY's ANSWER.

To the Select-Men and Citizens of Boston:

Gentlemen,

YOUR Congratulations on the success of the American arms, gives me the greatest pleasure.

I most sincerely rejoice with you on your being once more in quiet possession of your former habitations; and what greatly adds to my happiness, that this desirable event has been effected with so little effusion of human blood.

I am exceedingly obliged by the good opinion you are pleased to entertain of my conduct. Your virtuous efforts in the cause of freedom, and the unparalleled fortitude with which you have sustained the greatest of all human calamities, justly entitle you to the grateful remembrance of your American brethren; and I heartily pray that the hand of tyranny may never more disturb your repose; and that every blessing of a kind Providence may give happiness and prosperity to the town of Boston.

GEO. WASHINGTON.

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the COFFEE-HOUSE;
Where all Sorts of Printing is done in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertisements of no more Length than Breadth are inserted for Five Shillings four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertisements in the same Proportion.